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January 17, 2002

Re: 2057-86545 (Ref: 200-059EP1)

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This is to certify that a professional translator on our staff who is skilled in the Japanese language translated the enclosed Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 63[1988]-191879 from Japanese into English.

We certify that the attached English translation conforms essentially to the original Japanese language.

Kim Vitray

Operations Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17

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My commission expires: December 8, 2003

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JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (A) KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 63[1988]-191879

Int. Cl.⁴: C 09 J 7/02

Sequence Nos. for Office Use: B-6770-4J

A-6770-4J

Filing No.: Sho 62[1987]-24002

Filing Date: February 4, 1987

Publication Date: August 9, 1988

No. of Claims: 1 (Total of 4 pages)

Examination Request: Not filed

REINFORCING TAPE

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[Amendments have been incorporated into the text of the translation.]

Claim

A reinforcing tape characterized by the fact that it is composed into a composite tape by coating an adhesive on at least one side of tape (1) and adhering bonding threads having adhesive on that surface of tape (1) to which an adhesive was coated.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial field of application

The present invention relates to a reinforcing tape that increases the strength of an object when it is adhered to both sides of a raw veneer panel, which is cut from raw wood with a rotary lather then reeled [transliteration] up, or when it is adhered to the inside of a box fabricated from corrugated yarns at the sections for composing the folds.

Prior art

Conventionally, it is known that a paper tape is adhered to both sides of a veneer panel to prevent cracks from occurring at the side parts of a veneer panel during the transferring process, drying process, etc. and to prevent the existing cracks from becoming large, when, for example, reeling [transliteration] up a raw veneer panel cut with a rotary lathe.

Also, a corrugated box has the advantage of being light weight but the disadvantage of being weak in compressive strength, and there is no appropriate reinforcing means for solving this problem.

Problems to be solved by the invention

The veneer panel used in the existing reinforcing method is reinforced immediately after being cut from raw wood with a rotary lathe so that the moisture content is very high. When the paper tape absorbs this moisture, the strength of the panel decreases rapidly and may be severed. Also, if the width of the tape itself is made wider in order to enhance the strength of the veneer panel the veneer panel has to be cut wider which increases the portion that is cutoff. Thus, the cost becomes high.

Also, a tape coated with a pressure-sensitive type adhesive on one side is being used generically and widely. Using this to reinforce the corrugated box can be considered, but sufficient strength cannot be obtained. Furthermore, if a separate reinforcing means is used, the work process becomes complex and the cost becomes high so it cannot be applied in normal circumstances.

Means of solving the problems

The present invention solves the aforementioned problems by coating an adhesive on at least one side of a tape, adhering bonding threads having an adhesive on that surface of the tape to which the adhesive has been coated to compose into a composite tape, and adhering to an object in one process while maintaining the mutual bonding position of the bonding threads, which is the primary reinforcing material, and the tape, which is the holding material as well as the secondary reinforcing material, at a fixed position.

Incidentally, the reinforcing tape can be applied to other objects.

Operation of the invention

After the composite tape is composed by superimposing and adhering the bonding threads applied with an adhesive on the side of the tape coated with an adhesive, the side of this composite tape applied with bonding threads is pressed to the section of the object needing to be reinforced, and a bonding treatment complying to the property of the adhesive applied to the bonding threads is applied. Thus, the aforementioned composite tape is adhered to the object.

Embodiment of the invention

A working example of the present invention is explained in relation to the figures. Tape (1) is composed from a kraft paper, a synthetic resin film, sheet or fabric, has a width of 4-7 mm, and is coated with resoluble adhesive (2) on one side thereof in the case of a veneer panel in order to adhere according to the water contained therein.

Bonding thread (3) is constructed by impregnating relatively thick (about 1 mm thick, for example), essentially untwisted filaments, composed of synthetic resin monofilament, with a thermoplastic adhesive and passing them through a pair of rollers to flatten them, or by holding a plurality of the aforementioned filaments or twisted thin filaments (including natural fibers or other fibers) together in a tape shape and impregnating them with thermoplastic adhesive (4). Bonding thread (3) is superimposed and adhered approximately to the center of the side of aforementioned tape (1) that is coated with adhesive to be made into composite tape (5)

Aforementioned composite tape (5) is wound onto a cylindrical core. This wound ball is supported by a shaft to two left and right feeding devices that is capable of being turned and damped appropriately. The end part of this composite tape (5) is pulled out. When reinforcing both sides of a veneer panel, raw veneer (7) which is cut from rotary lathe (6) is fed to the take-in part in the process of drawing into reeling [transliteration] device (8) as shown in Figure 2, and when the wound ball is turned, aforementioned composite tapes (5) and (5) are drawn to both sides of veneer panel (7) and pressurized. Resoluble adhesive (2) of tape (1) covers bonding threads (3) adhered to veneer panel (7) by absorbing the moisture contained in veneer panel (7), and when aforementioned wound ball is heated in the drying process, thermal adhesive (4) melts and adheres to veneer panel (7) that is being dried.

Conventionally, the width of the tape is about 9-13 mm and though tape (1) in this working example can also be a reinforcing material, the primary reinforcing function is manifested by bonding threads (3) so tape (1) needs only to maintain the superimposed position of bonding threads (3). The width can be 4-6 mm as noted above, and the waste portion (the portion that is cut off) of the veneer panel can be made narrow. The cracks on both sides of

veneer panel (7) do not become large in the drying process or transferring process, new cracks are not created, aforementioned bonding threads (3) maintain the coupled state firmly, and enlargement and generation of aforementioned cracks can be surely prevented.

Also, if reinforced with only bonding threads (3), the adhesive applied to thereof adheres also to the other superimposed side and the blocking phenomenon is generated.

Furthermore, when fabricating a corrugated board into a box, if aforementioned composite tape (5) is adhered in the vertical section at the four corners thereof and the sections composing the inside of the bent parts of the lid and bottom, tape (1) becomes a covering material for bonding threads (3) and protects the stored material which may be damaged easily, such as dried foods. Bonding threads (3) prevent bending by taking on the role of reinforcement in reinforced concrete, and as a consequence, it is possible to improve the compressive strength of the corrugated box by about 10-15%.

Incidentally, when using aforementioned composite tape (5) in a corrugated box, coat a pressure sensitive adhesive on the side for superimposing bonding threads (3) and coat a mold releasing agent on the other side. As the adhesive of bonding threads (3), use a thermal adhesive when pressure bonding said bonding threads (3) with heat. When adhering according to other bonding methods, select an adhesive appropriate to the method, for example, solvent type adhesive, chemical reaction type adhesive, or other adhesives.

Effect of the invention

The present invention coated an adhesive on at least one side of tape (1) and adhered threads applied with an adhesive on that surface of said tape (1) to which the adhesive has been coated to compose a composite tape as was described above. Thus, bonding threads (3) and tape (1) for positioning bonding threads (3) can be fed and adhered simultaneously, the work process can be reduced, and the cost decreased noticeably.

Also, the position of bonding threads (3) does not fluctuate with respect to tape (1) and can prevent said bonding threads (3) from separating from tape (1), adhering to other members due to the adhesive on bonding threads (3), generating a decrease in the so-called blocking, and adhering to the appropriate bonding threads (3) at the necessary reinforcing position.

Furthermore, the adhesive tape may become severed by the tensile force when it is fed to one side of the corrugated board, surface liner, etc., that are transported at a high speed. However, tape (1) and bonding threads (3) are integrated as one body so it will not be severed even when fed at a high speed.

Brief explanation of the drawings

The figures show a working example of the present invention, Figure 1 is a cross sectioned view of the composite tape, and Figure 2 is a side view showing the introduction of the composite tape into the take-in part in the reeling process of the veneer panel.

(1)...Tape, (2)...Resoluble adhesive, (3)...Bonding threads, (4)...Thermal adhesive, (5)...Composite tape, (7)...Veneer panel



Figure 1

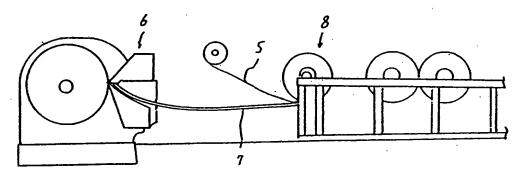


Figure 2

19日本国特許庁(JP)

10 特許出願公開

⑩公開特許公報(A)

昭63-191879

@int_Cl_1

識別記号

庁内整理番号

❸公開 昭和63年(1988)8月9日

C 09 J 7/02

101 JKL JKM

B-6770-4J A-6770-4J

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全4頁)

母発明の名称 補強テープ

②特 顧 昭62-24002

❷出 願 昭62(1987) 2月4日

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明 描音

1、発明の名称

補強テープ

2.特許請求の範囲

テープ 1 の少なくとも片面に接着剤を設わし、 試テープ 1 の接着剤が塗布されている面に接着剤 付きの糸条を接着して複合テープに構成したこと を特徴とする補強テープ。

3 . 発明の詳細な説明

(イ) 産業上の利用分野

本発明は、例えば、ロータリーレースにより原 木から削り出されてリーリングされる生のベニヤ 厳版の両側に接着したり、酸ポール糸から跨を製 作する際に折り目になる部分の内側に接着したり して対象物の強度を増強する補強テープに関す

(口) 従來技府

従来、対象物の強度を増強するテープとして、 例えば、ロータリレースから前り出された生のベ ニヤ単板をリーリングする場合。移送工程又は乾 操工程等でベニヤ単板の側部に割れが発生したり、既存の割れが拡大するのを防止すべく上記ベ ニャ単板の両側に紙テープを接着することはELC 知られている。

また、段ポール館は軽量であるという利点はあるが、反面圧縮強度が弱いという欠点があるが、 これを解決する適切な補強手段がなかった。

(ハ) 発明が解決しようとする問題点

また、片面に感圧型の接着剤を強力したテープ は広く一般に使用されており、これを及ポール第 の複数に使用することが考えられるが、充分な強 度を得ることができず、更に別の摘然手段を選ず ると作楽工程が複雑になると共に多くなって苦し くコスト高になるので通常実施し得なかった。

(二) 問題点を解決するための手段

本発明はテープの少なくとも片面に接着剤を整布し、缺テープの接着剤が塗布されている面に接着剤付きの糸条を接着して複合テープに構成することにより主たる複雑材である接着糸と副補強材を兼なた保持材であるテープとの相互の結合位置を一定に保持しながら一工程で対象物に接着するようにして前途の問題点を解決した。

なお、福強テープは他の対象物にも適用することができることは勿論である。

(ホ)作用

テープの接着剤を強力してある側に接着剤を付加してある接着糸を重合接着して複合テープに構成し、この複合テープの接着糸が付加してある側を、対象物を補強せんとする部分に圧接し、接着糸に付加した接着剤の性質に応じた接着処理をすると、上配複合テープは対象物に接着される。

を来、テープの幅は9~13mm程度にしてあったが、この実施例におけるテープ1は補強材にもなるが、主たる補強作用は接着余3が行なうのにもで、テープ1は接着余3の気合位置を保持すれば良く、その幅を前述のように4~6mmにし得てベス・単版の無駄になる部分(切り落す部分)を狭くすることができ、乾燥工程又は移送工程で、新たな別れが発生せんとしても、前記使着糸3が強因

(へ)実施例

本苑明の一実施例を図面について説明すると、テーブ」はクラフト紙又は合成樹脂フィルム又は シート岩くは布等で構成されていて幅4~7mmに してあり、その外面にはペニャ単版用の場合、そ れが含有している誰により読着するよう再渥性接 着剤2を塗布してある。

接着糸3は合成機能のモノフラメントからなる 実質的に揺らない比較的大い(例えば太さ的 I の名条に熱可性接着剤を含浸させると共に 一対のローラー等の間を通過させて偏平にしたもの、又は細い胸紀糸条著しくは捻った細いれた。 (天然機能もの他の機能を含む)を複数本をテープ状に引微えると共に熱可性接着剤4を含せるです。 で構成してあり、この接着糸3を前記テープ 1 の 接着剤が強和してある面の略中央に重合按者して 複合テープ 5 に補成してある。

前配復合デープ5を芯筒に巻き取り、この巻き 宝を左右2台の設出装置に回転目在でかつ表質制 助し得る状態に動変し、この復合デープ5の螺盤

に直結状態を保持していて前部割れの拡大及び発生を確実に防止することができる。

また、接着糸3のみで構造せんとすると、それ に付加した接着網が配合した船偏にも接着してプ ロッキング現象が発生する。

更に、股ボール紙を箱に製造する時、その四個の上下方向部分及び底と質の折曲部の内側になる部分に前記複合テープを接着すると、テープしは接着糸3の複雑材になって乾燥食品のように被扱し易い収納物の防護になり、接着糸3は無勝コンクリートにおける鉄節の役割をなして曲がりを防止し、それにより段ボール箱の圧縮強度を10~15%程度向上することができた。

なお、前記複合テープ5を段ポール篇に適用する場合は、接着糸3を置合する例に悪圧接着剤を 塗布し、他側面には無形剤を適かしておくものと し、接着糸3の接着剤は、跌接着糸3を加熱圧着 する場合は熱可性接着剤とし、他の接着方法で接 着する場合はそれに適合した接著剤、例えば、移 剤型接着剤、化学反応返接着剤又はその他の接着 胡等から選択して使用するものとする。

(ト) 晃明の効果

本発明は前述のようにテープ 1 の少なくともか 面に投着剤を造かし、酸テープ 1 の接着剤が強か されている面に投着剤付きの糸条を接着して複合 テープに構成したので、接着糸 3 の位置決めを行 なうテープ 1 と接着糸 3 とを同時に供給して接着 することができ、作業工程を減少させて苦しくコ ストダウンを図ることができる。

また、テープ1に対する接着糸3の位置が変動せず、確定に被覆し得て、該接着糸3がテープ1から外れて、接着糸3の接着剤により他の部材に接着されて所置プロッキング減少が発生するのを防止することができると共に、接着糸3を所望の補強位置に的確に接着することができる。

更に、高速撤送される片面段ボール及び表ライナー等に接著テープを供給すると受力によりそれが切断されることがあるが、テープ1と接着糸3とが一体になっているので高速供給しても切断することがない。

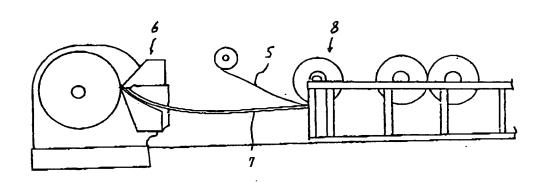
4.図面の簡単な設明

図面は本発明の一実施例を示すものであって、 第1図は複合テープの瞬間図、第2図はベニヤ単版のリーリング工程で複合テープを巻き込み部に お入する状態を示す側面図である。

1・・テープ、2・・再温性接着剤、3・・接着 糸、4・・熱可性接着剤、5・・複合テープ、7 ・ペニヤ単板

> 出版人 常生産業株式会社 松理人 長谷川 践っ 記記

舊 2 図



·, 24



手続補正磁 (風)

昭和62年 3月 9日

特許介長官 黑田明雄殿

遁

1. 事件の表示

特践昭62-024002号

2. 発明の名称

捕弾テーブ

3、 補正をする者

事件との関係 出願人

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5. 補正の対象 明細音の発明の詳細な説明の機

6. 補正の内容 明細台中第4頁第6行の「博」を「水」に補正する。



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